

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY China  
SUBJECT Chinese Communist Military Medical  
Activities, Northeast China

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]  
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REFERENCES

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1. In mid-December 1952, there were 15 military hospitals in Northeast China along the following railways: Harbin-Peian (N 48-14, E 126-22) Line; Suihua (N 46-38, E 126-58)-Chiamussu Line; Ssuep'ingchieh-Tsitsihar Line; Tsitsihar-Peian Line; and the line from Harbin to Tsitsihar. An additional 36 military hospitals which had been established along the railways by the provinces, cities, and hsien, were being used in cooperation with local voluntary medical corps. A total of 93,000 wounded military personnel were being treated in these 51 hospitals whose total capacity was 24,900 men. When the number of persons requiring treatment exceeded the capacity of these hospitals and of sanatoriums elsewhere in China for the rehabilitation of military personnel, public hospitals in Northeast China received military patients.<sup>2</sup>
2. In mid-December, more than 200,000 civilians were organized into stretcher-bearer, comfort, and blood transfusion units along the railways. These units were in addition to the voluntary stretcher-bearer units which had been organized by the Northeast China Military Area Command from militia units and sent to Korea.
3. Chinese Communist medical institutions included relief stations on the battle front, field hospitals in rear areas, military hospitals in Northeast China, sanatoriums throughout China, and vocational training schools.<sup>3</sup>

Comments

1. The distinction between the 15 hospitals previously mentioned and these 36 additional military hospitals is not clear. [REDACTED] also made a distinction between different types of military hospitals in Northeast China. That report listed 15 "main rear hospitals" and their branches, as well as 5 "Armed Forces" hospitals and 6 "Military District hospitals". The basis for this classification was not evident in that report either. [REDACTED] also reported on military hospitals in Northeast China.

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2. This practice of using public hospitals for the overflow of military patients was previously reported in [REDACTED] 25X1A
3. Probably these are the "disabled soldiers' training and feeding stations" 25X1A which were reported [REDACTED] in December 1951. See [REDACTED]

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